

DEAR FOLKS:

A GROUP of men and women sat at a round table in a private home recently. All of the guests commented on the splendid meal which the hostess served. It was a very simple meal, but it was splendidly cooked and beautifully served. The table linen, the dishes, the floral piece in the center of the table—everything harmonized.

The meal started with a delicious tomato broth. Then each guest was served with pieces of steak at least two and a half inches thick and cooked just right. Baked potatoes, done to a "turn," were served with the steak. Hot biscuits, made by the hostess herself, were also served. There were ripe olives, tomato ketchup, coffee and delicious butter, which made the biscuits taste exceptionally fine. For dessert were served some wonderful canned peaches and a large piece of chocolate cake, also made by the hostess.

I was privileged to be one of the guests at this Sunday night meal. I expressed my appreciation of the very good food and the splendid cooking, and the hostess said:

"Thank you, but I have served you with a plain meal, as you know, yet somehow I take greater pleasure in serving a plain meal, because my guests usually like it better, and besides I think THE BEST THINGS ARE PLAIN."

"Right," said I. "The simple, substantial dishes are always the most satisfactory."

I then remarked to my hostess: "The steak you served tastes as though it came from Wilson & Co., Chicago. You know I was in Chicago several weeks, going through the Wilson & Co. plant, and I saw how they handle their beef. The Beef Department is a wonderful place. I saw how the beef goes through its several processes of treatment before it is shipped, how it is carefully guarded and inspected before it is allowed to go to the public, and I want to tell you that I never felt so sure of the quality of the steaks and roasts I eat as I did after my inspection of the Wilson & Co. Meat Department. I assume that others in the packing industry are equally careful, but I know what Wilson & Co. do to protect the consumers, so I am naturally predisposed in their favor."

"And the ripe olives you served and the butter and the canned peaches and the ketchup all tasted to me like Wilson & Co. products." Then the hostess gave me a very great surprise by saying, with a smile:

"You are right about the steak. It did come from Wilson & Co. I bought it from my butcher, who says the meats he gets from Wilson & Co. are splendid and that he finds his customers like them very much."

"The butter is Wilson & Co.'s Clearbrook Butter, and it is very fine. The coffee is Wilson & Co.'s Certified Blue Label Blend. Isn't it great?"

"I will tell you also that I used Wilson & Co.'s Majestic Lard in baking the biscuits."

"The ripe olives and canned peaches and the ketchup also come from Wilson & Co."

"I gave this dinner tonight in honor of you, because I know how enthusiastic you are about Wilson & Co. food products, and now that I have had a taste of them myself I want to tell you, hereafter I am going to buy the foods that I see in the butcher shops and grocery stores bearing that reassuring guarantee, 'The Wilson Label Protects Your Table.'"

"That's a wonderful trade-mark when one thinks of it and grasps its full meaning. I do all of the marketing for our home, and I am very glad that you introduced me to the Wilson & Co. products through your letters. You have told so many nice things about the workers and the fine spirit they show, and you have told us so much about Mr. Wilson and how fair and just he is that I just can't help supporting a house whose principles of business are so fine."

MASSONS EXTEND ROYAL WELCOME TO "WARRIORS"

Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Shown Good Time At Liberty Hut.

VICE PRESIDENT SPEAKS Amateur and Professional Entertainers Perform Before Capacity Audience.

Performers, amateur and professional, never received a greater ovation than did those at the Liberty Hut last night, when the Masonic clubs of the District gave their welcome-home party.

The auditorium was packed to the doors with soldiers, sailors, Marines and enthusiastic civilians. All care was laid aside, and the entertainment, instead of taking on a formal aspect, seemed to be more of a big family party.

Vice President Marshall delivered the address of welcome and admonished them to remember the ideals that carried them through the war to victory and apply them to their business life.

"Remember Ideals," he says. "The ideals that gave you the power with which to bring the Imperial German government to her knees in defeat, let that spirit carry on with you until the day of your death."

"Be a believer in free speech and a free press, but do not forget that when the overthrow of the Government is either written in the columns of the daily papers, or spoken of on the street corner that free speech is being overstepped, and then think of the suffering boys who are in the trenches, and do your duty."

"We will never go back to the August days of 1914," he added, "the American people have come too far ahead for that. And never will we go back to the old days of money-making, baseball-playing and horse-shoe-pitching, of pre-war time."

"One thing the boys must not forget, and that is that they won the war with courage and are not hot-house plants, as many people would make them believe."

"Should Be Treated As Men." "I am sorry to say that the average citizen of the United States has gone hysterical over the returned soldier, and wants to wrap him in cotton and put him in an incubator. I do not detract from the accomplishments of the boys, but they are men and as men should be treated."

"Never get away from the fact that the soldier and sailor of the United States is a man. And do not let the grateful forget that the country is grateful to him for what he has done and will not overlook his good work."

"The spirit of Masonry be yours," he said in closing. "For there have been Masonic lodges in the German villages, this recent war would never have been fought."

Following the address, the Vice President, the Rev. James S. Montgomery spoke briefly and warned the men of the new conditions that will confront them when they again enter business and urged them to always remember the spirit of Americanism.

Among the features of the program was the rendition of "The Star-Spangled Banner." Each victorious American army of history was represented from the War of the Revolution to the recent war. The Red Cross and Salvation Army lassies also had a prominent part in the program. To complete the picture, two little tots dressed in army and navy uniforms, representing the future, pulled the flag to the masthead. The pageant was under the direction of J. B. Dexter.

The Almas Temple Patrol, under Capt. Charles D. Shackelford, gave an exhibition drill and, like the other performers, were called back several times.

Several acts from Keith's Theater and the Cosmos were staged. Joe Turner and Joe Grant each wrestled fifteen minutes with a picked opponent, to the great delight of the boys. Before the men had touched the mat, even with their shoes betwixt, were being called out, and a bookmaker could have made a fortune. However, no decision was given.

The executive committee in charge are as follows: Charles A. Stevens, chairman; G. W. Connor, vice chairman; Edward E. Britton, treasurer; H. M. Cooper, secretary; Capt. A. G. McChesney, assistant treasurer; Robert White, assistant secretary; Phil Nicholson, Edw. S. Schmid, Wm. F. Gude, Lynn H. Troutman, Harry L. Genshaft, C. W. Hall, Carl E. Flaherty, Wm. C. Perry, L. L. Gilchrist, M. J. Phillips, Harry Jarboe, Wm. Musser, J. M. Williams, Wm. G. Betts, H. B. Dexter, Wm. D. Sklar, Wm. A. Calhoun, Wm. D. Colleen, D. M. Fisher, John W. Mee, S. C. Brady, Julian Brylawski, Roland S. Robbins, Samuel Schulman, E. A. Hurdle, J. H. Weaver.

ALL HOPE DEPARTS THAT BRITISH NAVY WILL FIND FLIERS

How Belgium Defied Huns With Secret Newspaper

Secret Revealed of Mystery That Continued Issuing Despite Activity of German Spies to Suppress It.

By John L. Balderston. Nearly two years ago, in a dispatch from London, I described how the "Newspaper Men Died for" "Libre Belgique," or "Free Belgium," published in the occupied districts of King Albert's country under the nose of the infuriated Germans.

There were many mysteries about the paper that could not be revealed, but I promised to explain when the seal of confidence was removed from "Free Belgium" was successfully circulated in spite of the vigilance of the Kaiser's spies.

Many times Germans arrested actual editors or contributors to "Free Belgium." Always the victim kept faith, defied every effort to make them betray their friends and the secret of method of publication and distribution.

One man, after arrest, was drugged and in the half insane delirium which followed interrogated. But his subconscious mind refused to betray his comrades, even though he was having with no knowledge of what he was saying.

Refused to Reveal. Another editor, sentenced to death unless he told what he knew, was kept in jail for weeks and told at intervals that his execution would take place next morning; finally the German had him tortured and he was released, but he refused to reveal the secret.

In my wartime story of "Free Belgium," I told how its organization was so perfect that not more than two or three men knew where it was printed, by whom edited, nor the names of more than a few of the men who were employed in the work. More details can now be given.

The type was set up in a house of a Brussels merchant who had fled to London. The caretaker left in charge let the compositor into his master's garret, but did not know what went on there.

When the four pages of type were set up, they were carried across Brussels in an attaché case to the house where the itinerant printing press, upon which "Free Belgium" was printed, had temporarily been located.

There were many presses in many places employed in printing the paper, and it was this that puzzled the Germans most. When suspicion was aroused and the enemy was hot on the scent of where "Free Belgium" had been or was being printed, a press somewhere else was used to finish the interrupted work.

Another trick, which the Belgians employed against their oppressors was the use of a single nom de plume to cover several contributors. Once the spies of Baron Von Bissing succeeded in landing a writer whose vitriolic pen

had annoyed them intensely, whose articles appeared over the signature of "Fidels," with the real "Fidels" in jail, some of his friends successfully imitated his style, and when the Germans read the articles written in the same vein over the signature that continued to appear they thought they had the wrong man and let the printer go.

One of the editors of "Free Belgium" thus described some of the adventures and perils involved in publication of the newspaper that defied the Huns:

"The most picturesque of the printing houses used was a cardboard-box factory which lies between the Gare du Nord and Laeken. Behind the wall in a corner of these works was constructed, with great secrecy, a space twelve feet by six feet, without door or windows, and only a trap in the ceiling by which the printer was let down with his materials to the machine installed.

"The walls were covered with thick draperies which prevented the sound of the machine from being heard without. It took a month to establish this printing place and carry in the press bit by bit.

"The departure from the printing house, with the editing, was the most dangerous moment, and one for which many disguises were necessary. Sometimes it would be a butcher's triecle bringing the ordered point which would conceal the packet of papers; sometimes a roll, ostensibly of linoleum.

"Those who took the responsibility of the printing, alike with the compositor and editors, were strictly forbidden to occupy themselves with the distribution, which was confined to others; their part was finished when the paper reached the hands of three or four chief distributors, who also knew nothing of the printing, composition, editing, etc.

"The distribution was organized with the greatest prudence so that if one person was arrested it would not lead to wholesale arrests which would endanger the work; for that consideration, no personal danger was the incentive to prudence.

BERLIN AWAITING ALLIES' DECISION

Unless Treaty Is Changed, Ebert Government Will Reject Terms Offered.

Berlin, May 20.—(Delayed)—Treatment of Germany's counter proposals to the peace treaty, to be submitted tomorrow or Thursday, will determine largely whether the pact will be signed, it was indicated in official circles today.

If the allies show a disposition to modify the terms along the lines suggested in the German communications, the German delegates will accept them, it was said.

If, however, the allies flatly refuse to consider these suggestions—as they have all others answered to date—Germany must withhold her acceptance of the treaty to avert economic and political destruction, according to certain government circles.

Couldn't Be Worse Off. They pointed out that Germany's position would be no worse through refusing than accepting the present terms.

In the face of this attitude of German officialdom, which is supported by official utterances of President Ebert and Chancellor Scheidemann, there is the disposition of the working classes in general and the radicals in particular to make peace at once, regardless of the conditions.

Considerable emphasis is laid on the fact that Scheidemann's declaration that the terms are "unacceptable," made before the National Assembly, he continued today, was seriously cheered by his audience, who gave every sign of approval.

Workers Sick of War. "Who, as an honest man, would be able to sign the treaty?" asked Scheidemann, and supplied the answer himself: "None."

"We are willing to sign a peace," he continued, "but only one that we can fulfill."

The workers, however, are sick of war, and obviously are determined to bring the present one formally to a close and begin the task of reconstruction, even if they have to depose the present government to do it. Every demonstration in protest against the terms has been met by simultaneous counter-demonstrations.

Just before the meeting called to denounce the treaty, wound up with an almost unanimous demand for immediate peace, no matter what the terms.

This is the situation in Germany today. The answer to the riddle undoubtedly will be known before the end of the week.

ALEXANDRIA

The World Bureau. A. S. Dunham. 17 King Street. Alexandria, Va., May 21.—Common Council tonight again wrestled with the new license tax law, and at a late hour completed the task of putting the finishing touches. The new law will be presented Friday night to the Board of Aldermen for final action. At tonight's meeting Council decreased some taxes it had increased, and increased others.

Council also adopted the ordinance providing that the city issue bonds in the sum of \$100,000 for school and other improvements. The new bonds are to bear interest from July 1 at the rate of 5 1/2 and 5% per cent.

The tax on moving pictures was decreased, although it is an increase over the prevailing tax. Under the new schedule the tax will be \$5 a week on theaters with less than 200 seating capacity; and more than 200, \$7.50.

A committee of high school girls took state relief doughnuts in the interests of the Salvation Army Home Fund. The campaign will end Saturday.

Miss Nellie Green, 212 Queen street, while roller skating yesterday afternoon on lower Queen street was struck by an auto truck and had both feet badly mangled. She was treated at the Alexandria Hospital by Dr. M. D. Delaney.

ST. LOUIS BIDS FOR FIRST STEEL SHIPS

St. Louis put in the first bid with the Shipping Board for purchase or charter of steel ships. It was announced yesterday. The Chamber of Commerce there wired for twenty steamships of 5,000 tons each. The Shipping Board replied it would make all efforts to supply the ships.

Memphis is planning a similar move. The Shipping Board is informed.

Well-Known Penwoman Will Be Buried Today

Mrs. Frances Graham French, who had achieved fame as a translator, essayist, linguist and writer, who died Tuesday, will be buried this afternoon with services from Leo's Chapel, 22 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

Mrs. French had been a member of many organizations. She had been a delegate to the International Congress of Charities, Correction and Protection of Children in Switzerland in 1906, and also to the International Congress of Women in Berlin of the same year.

BELGIUM URGES TREATY CHANGES

Dutch Delegation Confers With Foreign Ministers' Council on Demands.

Paris, May 21.—The Dutch delegation invited to the Peace Conference to aid in revision of the Treaty of 1919, is in conference with the council of foreign ministers and Belgian representatives. The following demands have been made by Belgium:

First: Annulment in the clause of the Treaty of 1919 binding them to perpetual neutrality. They point out that this failed to save them from invasion in 1914, and insist on their right now to make alliances and take other steps to protect themselves against future aggression.

Second: Revision of the clause which cuts off Antwerp from the sea. They declare this clause, which gives Holland possession of the left bank of the Scheldt, prevented the revictualing of Antwerp in 1914, and also resulted in the internment of 30,000 Belgian soldiers who crossed into Dutch territory on the western bank.

Third: Removal of the constant menace to the Belgian border created by the "peninsula" of Dutch Limburg, which runs down into Belgium, crossing the Meuse near Maastricht. The point out this prevented them from holding the Meuse line in 1914, and likewise permitted the escape of a portion of a German army in 1918.

Dutch Will Resist. While Belgium's claims have been presented the Peace Conference to the extent of making provision in the present German treaty for revision of the objectionable clause of the treaty of 1919, there is no indication that the Dutch intend to cede any vital point without putting up a hard diplomatic fight.

It is understood the Dutch will especially resist yielding any territory. The Dutch delegation is prepared, among other things, to demonstrate the full value of Dutch neutrality during the war.

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The Geyser Washing and Wringing Machine

—The Power for WORK that is imprisoned in the compact form of the Geyser is equal to that of at least five washwomen. (Figure their hire per day.)

—Its capacity of 152 miscellaneous pieces of clothes per hour means that the heaviest wash is ready for the line in less time than it would ordinarily take to prepare to wash by hand. It handles the clothes

safer, washes them better and leaves them fresher than any other process can even claim.

—It has been demonstrated that washing with the Geyser SAVES \$100 A YEAR IN ACTUAL WEAR AND TEAR ON YOUR FABRICS. That item alone practically pays for the Machine and leaves the servant hire nil.

—We'll install a Geyser in your home for you to try (no obligation). Just phone Main 7320.

Carroll Electric Company

714 12th St. Main 7320.

Electrical, Mechanical, Automobile Supplies, Domestic Appliances.

They remembered our boys "over there"

Now let us not forget THEM here!

What's Better Than Bread and Butter--

When You Are Real Hungry?

At times, when you have a ravenous appetite, nothing seems quite so good as a slice of home-baked bread and a glass of milk.

Most bakers' bread is too dry, too lacking in body to satisfy.

But—

Old Mammy's Rice Bread

—made by Dorsch, "just like they used to at home," is the one bread you'll eat and enjoy.

It's far more appetizing than most bread—yet costs no more.

Ask your grocer for a loaf today—and get a loaf of "OLD MAMMY'S RAISIN BREAD" too, if you're fond of sweet things.

DORSCH'S

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W. B. Moses & Sons, F and 1th Sts.

Furniture Carpets Linens Upholstery

Special The Linen Shop Reductions

We Call

Special attention of Hotels, Cafes and Boarding Houses to our reduced prices on Linen, Union and Cotton Table Tops and Napkins. Various designs on guaranteed lines in these sizes:

\$1.50 Cotton Pullman Tops, 45x45 inches, hemmed for use.....\$1.00 Each
\$1.75 Cotton Striped Tops, 45x45 inches, hemmed for use.....\$1.25 Each
\$2.00 Union Dice Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$1.50 Each
\$2.00 Cotton Spot Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$1.50 Each
\$2.50 Cotton Striped Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$1.85 Each
\$2.50 Union Striped Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$1.85 Each
\$3.00 Union Spot Fleur Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$2.20 Each
\$3.35 Union Assorted Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$2.40 Each
\$3.85 Union Assorted Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$2.75 Each
\$4.75 Linen Fleur Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$3.50 Each
\$5.75 Linen Spot Pattern Tops, 45x45 inches.....\$4.15 Each

\$1.75 Cotton Pullman Tops, 54x54 inches, hemmed for use.....\$1.25 Each
\$2.15 Cotton Striped Tops, 54x54 inches, hemmed for use.....\$1.60 Each
\$2.95 Cotton Spot Tops, 54x54 inches.....\$2.15 Each
\$3.35 Cotton Striped Tops, 54x54 inches.....\$2.45 Each
\$3.65 Union Assorted Tops, 54x54 inches.....\$2.65 Each
\$4.35 Union Spot Tops, 54x54 inches.....\$3.15 Each
\$5.25 Union Assorted Tops, 54x54 inches.....\$3.85 Each

\$5.25 Cotton Striped Tops, 62x62 inches.....\$3.85 Each
\$6.00 Union Spot Tops, 62x62 inches.....\$4.40 Each
\$7.25 Union Spot Tops, 62x62 inches.....\$5.20 Each

\$3.50 Napkins, 18x18 inches, hemmed for use.....\$2.35 Dozen
\$5.50 Napkins, 20x20 inches, striped design.....\$3.60 Dozen
\$5.00 Napkins, 22x22 inches, hemmed for use.....\$3.50 Dozen
\$6.25 Napkins, 22x22 inches, assorted designs.....\$4.85 Dozen
\$7.25 Napkins, 21 1/2x21 1/2 inches, Union stripe design.....\$5.25 Dozen

All purchases of 25 dozen lots will be embroidered by machine in white, blue or red—free of charge.

GALLIVAN OPENS FIGHT FOR REPEAL OF WAR WINE AND BEER ACT

Continued from page one.

Continued from page one.

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Continued from page one.

Believes Soldiers "Dry."

Senator Sheppard does not believe that the returning soldiers are excited by any influence in favor of repeal of the law. In his opinion the soldiers who have served abroad will be in favor of supporting the enforcement of the law. The Senator said:

"As to returning soldiers favoring repeal of the prohibition law, that is all propaganda put out by opponents of prohibition. From all I have heard, the great majority of returning soldiers are impressed with the effect of liquor. They have witnessed it in London and Paris. They believe that this nation